

ctions of

on Pedder's

Intended

Despatch.

13th, 2 p.m.

13th, 2 p.m.

12th, 9 a.m.

put back

Early

Sydney

put back

Immediate

Early

Sydney

Intended

Despatch.

direct

# CHINA

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, AND WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE "HONGKONG EVENING MAIL AND SHIPPING LIST."

VOL. XXV. No. 1746.

號九月正年九十六百八十一英 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, 9TH JANUARY, 1869.

日七月一十年辰戌同 PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ANGAR, 11, Clement's Lane,  
Longbord Street, GEORGE STREET, 30,  
Cornhill; GORDON & GOTCH, 121, Holborn Hill, E.C.; BATES HENDY & CO.,  
4 Old Jewry, E.C.—AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW  
ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTCH, Mel-  
bourne and Sydney.SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports  
generally.—WHITE & BAILEY, San  
Francisco.CHINA.—Swinton, Drown & Co., Amoy;  
Giles & Co., Foochow; Thompson &  
Co., Shanghai; H. Fogg & Co., Mu-  
nich; O. Kautz & Co.

## Arrivals.

Jan. 8, Royal Saxon, British ship, 799,  
Knight, Shanghai, January 3, Ballast.

Russell &amp; Co.

Jan. 8, Rodrigo, Spanish brig, 187, Pa-  
nello, Manila, Dec. 17, General—Chinese.Jan. 9, Eleanor Ward, British barque,  
534, Grava, Swatow, Jan. 8, Ballast.—Or-  
der.Jan. 9, Ottawa, Brit. steamer, 814, Eyre  
Shanghai, Jan. 6, Silk and Treasure.—P.  
& O. Co.Jan. 9, Serpent, British barque, 268, Car-  
nall, Shanghai, January 3, Ballast.—Wm.  
Purcell & Co.Jan. 9, Apolino, British brig, 303, Youli,  
Yokohama, Dec. 21, Ballast.—Order.

## Departures.

Jan. 9, Nina, for Rangoon.

9, Rangoon, for Whampoa.

## Passengers.

ARRIVED.—Per Ottawa, for Hongkong—  
Mr. and Mrs. Matthy, Dr Coghill, Messrs  
Ballance, C. Moore, Boger and 31 Chinese  
deck. For Europe—Mr. and Mrs. Dickin-  
son and family, Mrs. Coghill and child,  
Messrs Barrow and Ikuo Daozo.

## Shipping Reports.

The British steamer Ottawa, from Shang-  
hai, reports fine weather and steady N. E.  
monsoon; all the passage to Hongkong; pas-  
sed the steamship United Service, in the  
river, bound for Hongkong; the steam-  
ship Ades was to leave Shanghai on 9th  
instant for Hongkong.The British brig Apolino, from Yokohama,  
reports the first part of the passage  
cloudy weather wind from W.; latter part  
had thick weather and much rain, strong  
N.E. monsoon and heavy sea till last 2  
days; then had fine weather till arrival.

## New Advertisements.

TENDERS for the Painting and White-  
washing of H. M.'s ships "Princess  
Charlotte," "Mediterranean" and "Flame."  
will be received at H. M.'s Naval Yard, on  
or before the 14th Instant, at Noon.Particulars of which can be obtained at  
this Yard.A. H. PRICE,  
Naval Storekeeper.H. M. Naval Yard,  
Hongkong, January 8, 1869. ja14

WANTED.

FOR the General Mass on board H. M.  
Troop-ship "Adventure"—A Good  
COOK. Persons applying must have a  
thorough knowledge of their work.

Apply on Board.

Hongkong, January 8, 1869.

JUST LANDED AND FOR SALE  
A SMALL Invoice of superior Calcutta  
CHUTNIES, comprising—Mango, Nabob, Mango Sliced, Luck-  
now, Bengal Club, Cashmere, Bombay, In-  
dian Mango Nawabas.

A few dozen of CURRY POWDER.

India Treasure WAX.—  
J. M. ARMSTRONG,  
Auctioneer and General Commission  
Agent.Commercial Bank Buildings,  
Queen's Road,  
Hongkong, January 6, 1869. ja11

FOR SALE.

A Handsome PIANO, by ZETTER & CO.,  
London.J. M. ARMSTRONG,  
Auctioneer and General Commission  
Agent.

Commercial Bank Buildings,

Queen's Road,

Hongkong, January 6, 1869. ja13

BASS'S BEER, quarts and pints.

Allsopp's BEER.

Champagne ALE.

Bridge's PORTER.

Pale India STOUT.

French PATTIES.

Imperial PLUMS.

TOBACCO and CIGARS.

SHERRY—PORT—CHAMPAGNE.

Yellow SOAP.

Toilet SETS.

TURPENTINE—Paint OIL—CANVAS

&amp;c., &amp;c.

A small portable PUMP, with HOSE

complete.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,  
Auctioneer and General Commission  
Agent.

Commercial Bank Buildings,

Queen's Road,

Hongkong, January 6, 1869.

EXCURSION TO SAN CHOAN  
AND BACK.CONSECRATION OF THE CHAPEL  
ERECTED OVER THE GRAVE

OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER.

His ceremony of consecration will take

place on a Sunday in January, to be

named hereafter. Persons desirous of being

present therat, will be kind enough to

leave their names with Messrs De Souza &amp;

Co., Hollywood Road.

It is intended to charter a steamer from

Hongkong for the occasion.

By order of the Committee,

J. M. ARMSTRONG,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, December 10, 1868.

FOR SALE,

STOVES, STOVES, STOVES.

Apply to

L. FRICKEL &amp; CO.

Hongkong, January 2, 1869. ja12

TO STOVES, STOVES, STOVES.

Apply to

L. FRICKEL &amp; CO.

Hongkong, January 2, 1869. ja13

FOR SALE,

STOVES, STOVES, STOVES.

Apply to

L. FRICKEL &amp; CO.

Hongkong, January 2, 1869. ja14

FOR SALE,

STOVES, STOVES, STOVES.

Apply to

L. FRICKEL &amp; CO.

Hongkong, January 2, 1869. ja15

FOR SALE,

STOVES, STOVES, STOVES.

Apply to

L. FRICKEL &amp; CO.

Hongkong, January 2, 1869. ja16

FOR SALE,

STOVES, STOVES, STOVES.

Apply to

L. FRICKEL &amp; CO.

Hongkong, January 2, 1869. ja17

FOR SALE,

STOVES, STOVES, STOVES.

Apply to

L. FRICKEL &amp; CO.

Hongkong, January 2, 1869. ja18

FOR SALE,

STOVES, STOVES, STOVES.

Apply to

L. FRICKEL &amp; CO.

Hongkong, January 2, 1869. ja19

FOR SALE,

STOVES, STOVES, STOVES.

Apply to

L. FRICKEL &amp; CO.

Hongkong, January 2, 1869. ja20

FOR SALE,

STOVES, STOVES, STOVES.

Apply to

L. FRICKEL &amp; CO.

Hongkong, January 2, 1869. ja21

FOR SALE,

STOVES, STOVES, STOVES.

Apply to

L. FRICKEL &amp; CO.

Hongkong, January 2, 1869. ja22

FOR SALE,

STOVES, STOVES, STOVES.

Apply to

L. FRICKEL &amp; CO.

Hongkong, January 2, 1869. ja23

FOR SALE,

STOVES, STOVES, STOVES.

Apply to

L. FRICKEL &amp; CO.

Hongkong, January 2, 1869. ja24

FOR SALE,

STOVES, STOVES, STOVES.

Apply to

L. FRICKEL &amp; CO.

Hongkong, January 2, 1869. ja25

FOR SALE,

STOVES, STOVES, STOVES.

Apply to

L. FRICKEL &amp; CO.

Hongkong, January 2, 1869. ja26

FOR SALE,

STOVES, STOVES, STOVES.

Apply to

L. FRICKEL &amp; CO.

Hongkong, January 2, 1869. ja27

FOR SALE,

STOVES, STOVES, STOVES.

Apply to

L. FRICKEL &amp; CO.

Hongkong, January 2, 1869. ja28

FOR SALE,

STOVES, STOVES, STOVES.

Apply to

L. FRICKEL &amp;amp

## Post-Office Notifications.

**MAILS BY THE "TRAVANCORE."**—The Contract Packet "TRAVANCORE" will be despatched with the usual Mails for Europe, &c., on TUESDAY, the 12th Instant, at 9 A.M., and the Post Office will be open for the reception of Ordinary Letters, Letters for Registration, Newspapers, Books, &c., until 8 P.M. on the 11th Instant. Letters, &c., may be posted in the night box from 8 P.M. on the 11th Instant, until 7 A.M. on the following morning.

All Letters posted between 7 and 8 A.M. on the 12th Instant, will be chargeable, in addition to the usual postage, with a Late Fee of 18 cents.

The latest time for posting Letters at this Office is 8 A.M., and for Newspapers, Books, or Patterns 7 A.M. on the 12th Instant.

Further, late letters (but Letters only) addressed to the United Kingdom via Marseilles, or to Singapore, may be posted on board the Packet from 8.30 to 8.50 A.M. on payment of a late fee of 48 cents each, in addition to the postage, after which no Letters can be received.

Shaded Boxes containing the correspondence of Box Holders will be received at the window set apart for the purpose on the East Side of the building, &c.

At correspondence for places to which prepayment is compulsory must be prepaid in Hong Kong Postage Stamps.

Inadequately-stamped Letters addressed to the United Kingdom will be sent on, charged with a fine of One Shilling in addition to the postage.

Letters posted after 7 A.M. on the 12th Instant will not be forwarded unless the Late Fee is well as the postage is prepaid.

Letters insufficiently stamped or unstamped addressed to places to which they cannot be forwarded unpaid, will be opened and returned to the writers as far as possible, but no guarantee can be given that such Letters, if posted after 7 A.M. on the 11th Instant, will be returned until after the mail is closed.

Postage Stamps should be placed on the upper right hand corner of the correspondence, except in cases where they may be used in payment of "Late Fees," when the Stamp or Stamps representing the late fees should be placed on the lower left-hand corner.

All transactions in traditional parts of a Dollar will be conducted in the Coins prescribed by Ordinance 1, of 1864, and the Proclamation of the 22nd January, 1864, and "no other Coins, but those therein specified will either be received or given in change as fractional parts of a Dollar."

Payment for Postage Stamps must be made in the current Dollars of the Colony or Bank Notes.

Money Orders on any of the Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom will be granted until 5 P.M. on the 28th instant.

By Command,  
F. W. MITCHELL,  
Postmaster General.  
General Post Office,  
Hongkong, 22nd August, 1868.

On the 1st October next, and thenceforward Money Orders will be issued at this Office and at the Agencies thereof at Shanghai and Yokohama on all the Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; for amounts not exceeding £10, at the rate of Exchange current for each Mail, and charged with Commission according to the following Scale:—

For sums not exceeding £2, ..... 12  
Abt. £2, 25 " 27 " 42  
" 27 " 48 "

2.—No Money Order to include a fractional part of a Penny.

3.—Orders drawn in the United Kingdom upon Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama, will be paid at the rate of Exchange at which Money Orders are being issued at the time of their presentation.

4.—Alphabetical Lists of over 3,700 Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom, shewing the Counties in which they are situated, are hung up for public reference at this Office, and also at Shanghai and Yokohama.

5.—Applicants for Money Orders must furnish, in full, the surname, and, at least, the initial of one Christian name, both of the Remitter and the Payee; if the Remitter or Payee be a Peer or a Bishop, his ordinary title will be sufficient; if a firm, the usual designation of such firm, such as "Baring Brothers" will suffice; but the mere term "Messrs," such as "Messrs. R. & J. Baring," or the name of a Company trading under a title which does not consist of the names of the persons composing it, such as "Warren Co." is inadequate.

6.—The Remitter on stating that the Order is to be paid only through a Bank, to have the option of giving or withdrawing the name of the Payee; in such case, the Order will be crossed in the same way that Cheques are commonly crossed when they are intended to be paid through a Bank.

7.—When an Order is presented through a Bank, a receipt by any person will be sufficient, provided the Order be crossed, with the name of the receiving Bank, and be presented by some Person known to be in the employ of such Bank.

8.—The signature of the Payee of a Money Order to be affixed to the Order in the place provided for the purpose. If the Payee is unable to write he must sign the receipt by making his mark in the presence of a Witness, who must sign his name, with his address in the presence of the Officer who pays the Order.

9.—Should the Payee of a Money Order desire to receive payment in the Country in which the Order was issued, as some other Office than that in which the Order was originally drawn, the transfer will be granted, provided the Order be crossed, with the name of the Office in which it was drawn. In such case a new Order will be issued, the Commission chargeable upon which will be deducted from the amount of the new Order.

10.—In the event of a Money Order miscarrying or being lost, a duplicate will be granted on a written application from the Payee, containing the necessary particulars, and accompanied by an additional Commission to the Office where the Original Order was payable.

11.—On the receipt of a similar application, orders will be given to stop payment.

## Post-Office Notifications.

of a Money Order, or to renew a lapsed Order. The additional Commission in the last case will be deducted from the amount of the new Order. Lapsed Orders must be presented with the application for a new Order.

12.—But when it is desired that any error in the name of the Remitter or Payee should be corrected or that the amount of a Money Order should be repaid to the Remitter, or that a Lapsed Order should be renewed for payment in the Country in which the Order was originally drawn, application must be made to the Chief Money Order Office of such Country. This application must be accompanied by an additional Commission, unless it has reference to a Lapsed Order, in which case the Commission will be deducted from the amount of the New Order.

13.—Repayment whether of an original, or renewed, or a duplicate Order, will not be made to the remitter until it has been ascertained that the advice has been cancelled at the Office on which the Order was originally drawn.

14.—Payment of an Order must be obtained before the end of the Sixth Calendar Month, after that in which it was drawn; for instance, if drawn in January, payment must be obtained before the end of July, otherwise the Order will become lapsed, and a new Order (for which a second Commission to be deducted from the amount of the Order, will be charged) will become necessary.

15.—If an Order be not paid before the end of the Twelfth Calendar Month, after that in which it was drawn,—for instance, if drawn in January, and not paid before the end of the following January—all claim to the Money will be forfeited; unless, under peculiar circumstances, the Post Office of the Country in which the Order was drawn think proper to allow it.

16.—After once paying a Money Order by whomsoever presented, the paying Office will not be liable to any further claim. If a wrong payment, however, has been made owing to negligence on the part of any Officer of the Post Office, the Postmaster General of the Country or Colony in which the negligence occurs will, if he see fit, require the Officer in fault to make good the loss.

17.—No Money Order will be paid unless the advice has been previously received.

18.—Additional Rules for greater security against fraud, and for the better working of the system generally will be made as occasion may require.

19.—Should it appear that Money Orders are used by mercantile men, or others, either in the United Kingdom or at Hongkong, Shanghai, or Yokohama, for the transmission of large sums of money, the British or Colonial Post Office, as the case may be, will consider the propriety of increasing the Commission, and will exercise the power of wholly suspending for a time the issue of Money Orders.

By Command,

F. W. MITCHELL,  
Postmaster General.

Hongkong, 22nd August, 1868.

DOCKS.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHAREHOLDERS are requested to take

Notice that the Eight call of Fifty

Dollars on the new Stock of the above

named Company is due on the 1st March

next, and will be payable at the office of

the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING

Corporation, where receipts for the pay

ment thereof will be granted by the Ma

nager.

Interest at the rate of Twelve per cent

per annum will be charged after the above

date.

By order of the Board of Directors,

GEORGE N. MINTO,

Secretary.

Hongkong, December 1, 1868.

FOOCHEW GRANITE FLOORED

DOCK.

The above Dock has been in full working

order for the last four years. Length

300 feet, width at bottom 40 feet, depth

of water on the sill, springs, average 17 feet,

heaps 14 feet. The Dock in ordinary tides

rises dry to the Blocks and is pumped out

by Steam.

For further particulars as to the price of

coppering, &c., &c., &c., apply to

T. D. TILLIGRAST, Esq., Messrs. De Sil-

ver & Co., Hongkong; Messrs. Boyd & Co.,

Shanghai; or to the Undersigned.

In connection with the above is the

powerful Twin Screw Tug "WOOSUNG,"

Vessels requiring the services of this Tug

either from Matsou (where a splendid an-

chorage will be found during the S. W.

monsoon) or from the White Dugs, and is

run dry to the Blocks and is pumped out

by Steam.

NORTH CHINA INSURANCE CO.

The Undersigned, having been appointed

Agents for the above Company at the

Ports of TAMSUI and KELUNG, are pre-

pared to grant Policies against

Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Build-

ings, or on Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, September 28, 1868.

PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE

COMPANY.

LIVERPOOL, AND LONDON & GLOBE

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

The Undersigned having been appointed

Agents of the above Companies at this

Port, are prepared to grant Policies against

Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Build-

ings, or on Goods stored therein.

J. DODD & Co., ff.

Tamsui, 10th August, 1868.

LONDON

ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

LIFE INSURANCE.

The Undersigned are authorised to issue

Life Policies for sums, not exceeding

£50,000.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

LONDON

ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

LIFE INSURANCE.

The Undersigned are prepared to grant

Policies against

Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Build-

ings, or on Goods stored therein.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

LONDON

ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

LIFE INSURANCE.

The Undersigned are prepared to grant

Policies against

Fire to the extent of £10,000, on Build-

ings, or on Goods stored therein.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

LONDON

ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

LIFE INSURANCE.

The Undersigned are prepared to grant

Policies against

Fire to the extent of £10,000, on Build-

ings, or on Goods stored therein.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

LONDON

ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

LIFE INSURANCE.

The Undersigned are prepared to grant

Policies against

Fire to the extent of £10,000, on Build-



## Shipping.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO,  
To follow the "Movie."  
The British ship  
"GOLDEN HORN,"  
Captain Rector will have early  
despatch for the above port.  
For Freight, apply to  
RUSSELL & Co.  
Hongkong, December 2, 1868.

## NOTICES to Consignees.

P. M. S. S. Co. Str. "CHINA," from  
SAN FRANCISCO.  
CONSIGNEES of cargo by the above-  
named vessel are requested to send in  
their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned  
for counter-signature, and to take immediate  
delivery of their goods.  
Cargo impeding the discharge of the ves-  
sel will be landed and stored at Consignees'  
risk and expense.

GEO. F. BOWMAN,  
Agent.  
Hongkong, January 8, 1868. ja19

THE following cases have been landed  
and stored at the risk and expense of  
the Consignees, who are requested to take  
immediate delivery.

Ex "Hooghly," 31st October, 1868.

V.C. 827. 1 case Arms.  
P. 850. 1 case Books.  
MO. 23. 1 case Watches.  
LO. 1. 4 cases Revolvers.  
LO. 55 bis. 2 cases Shell-Servs.  
LO. 67. 2 cases Pistols.  
Eusebio d'Aquino. 1 case Papers.  
HO & O. 361/70. 10 cases Opium.  
Bo. 1/1. C. BERTRAND,  
Principal Agent.  
Hongkong, January 6, 1868.

CONSIGNEES of Cotton per S. S. "Cap-  
taine Apair" are hereby informed  
that the same will be landed and stored in  
our Godown B, Marine Lot 63, at ship's  
expense but shippers' risk, and delivery  
may be had at any time prior to the 15th  
inst., after which date Godown rent will be  
charged.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, January 5, 1868. ja12

BANDA FROM LIVERPOOL.

The above-named vessel having arrived  
in Hongkong, Consignees of cargo by  
her are requested to send in their Bills of  
Lading to the Undersigned for counter-  
signature and take immediate delivery of  
their goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the  
vessel will be landed and stored at Con-  
signees' risk and expense.

HOLLYDAY, WISE & CO.  
Hongkong, January 2, 1868. ff

NOTICES of Firms.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr.  
FREDERICK PEDDER in our Firm  
ceases from this date.

H. D. BROWN & CO.  
Amoy, December 31, 1868. apr2

MR. FRANCIS CHONLEY is a Partner in  
our Firm, which from this date will  
be conducted under the Name of BROWN  
& CO.

H. D. BROWN & CO.  
Amoy, January 1, 1868. apr2

NOTICE.

WE have this day established ourselves  
at this Port as MERCHANTS AND  
COMMISSION AGENTS under the firm of  
KRUMMENACHER & CO.

J. KRUMMENACHER.  
R. RADECKER.  
Office—No. 12 Stanley Street.  
Hongkong, January 1, 1868. 2fe

THE interest and responsibility of Mr.  
ABRAHAM DAVID EZEKIEL in our  
firm in China, ceased on the 31st Decem-  
ber last, and Mr. CHARLES ETAS SAUNDERS  
has been admitted a partner therein from  
that date.

E. D. SASSOON & CO.  
Hongkong, January 1, 1868. feb

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM JUDSON BYRDENBURG,  
and Mr. GEORGE HUBBLE are admitt-  
ed partners in our Firm.

MR. HENRY CUTLER LOW will sign our  
Firm for pro-  
curement.

SMITH ARCHER & CO.  
Hongkong, January 1, 1868. mo5

NOTICE.

M. B. D. O. CLARK retires from our Firm,  
and Mr. J. MURRAY FOULKE and  
Mr. B. D. BARBOUR are admitted Partners  
from this date.

RUSSELL & CO.  
China, January 1, 1869. july2

THE interest and responsibility of Mr.  
GEORG WILHELM SCHWEMANN and of  
MR. KARLOVICH HEIMAN in our firm ceased  
on the 31st December 1867, and 31st Decem-  
ber 1868 respectively.

MR. FERDINAND NISSEN and Mr. HEIN-  
RICH HOPEL have this day been admitted  
partners in our firm at Hongkong and in  
China, which now consists of Mr. GEORG  
TRICHOFF STEENSEN, Mr. WOLD, MR. NI-  
SSEN, Mr. ANDREAS JOOST, Mr. FERDINAND  
NISSEN and Mr. HEINRICH HOPEL.

SLEMSSEER & CO.  
Hongkong, January 1, 1869. apr2

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr.  
WILLIAM NEILSON in our Firm ceased  
on the 30th June last.

MR. THOMAS PIM, MR. WILLIAM NEILSON  
OLMSTER and MR. H. SEYMOUR GEARY are  
authorized to sign our Firm in Hongkong  
and China from this date.

OYMPHANT & CO.  
Hongkong, October 6, 1868.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day established myself as a  
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT, AVERAGE AD-  
JUSTER and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT,  
C. LANGDON DAVIES,  
Hongkong, July 1, 1868.

NOTICE.

FROM and after this date Mr. GEORGE F.  
BOWMAN will act as AGENT of the  
Pacific Mail Steamship Company at this  
Port.

S. L. PHELPS,  
Agent.  
Hongkong, August 15, 1867.

## NOTICES of Firms.

NOTICE.  
MR. HENRY LISTON DALRYMPLE  
is authorized to sign our Firm per  
procuration, at Foochow from this date.

BIRLEY & CO.

Hongkong, June 3, 1868.

NOTICE.

I HAVE established myself at this port as  
General Commission Merchant, under  
the style and Firm of GIFFORD F. PARKER  
& CO.

SAIGON, December 20, 1867.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day authorized Mr. C.  
LANGDON DAVIES to sign my name per  
procuration to all orders for goods supplied  
to the Hongkong Hotel, and I alone am  
able to pay for goods supplied upon such  
orders.

I have further authorized Mr. Davies to  
collect all debts due to me on Hotel ac-  
count, for which his receipt will be a suffi-  
cient discharge.

LEE AFOONG.

Hongkong, December 1, 1868.

NOTICE.

MR. C. J. H. SCHROEDER, is authorized to  
sign our Firm per procuration, from  
this date.

SCHW. NRECK & THIEL.

SAIGON, November 14, 1868. ff

NOTICES.

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL 2,000,000 DOLLARS,  
in 2,000 Shares of 1,000 Dollars each.

Consulting Committee.—

GEORGE F. HEARD, Esq.

WM. KAYE, Esq.

K. ROWETT, Esq.

S. D. SASSON, Esq.

F. BUXEY, Esq.

General Managers.—Messrs JARDINE,  
MATTHESON & CO.

Head Office, No. 38, Queen's Road.

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE  
COMPANY, which expies by effusion of  
time in a few months, having proved a  
highly successful undertaking, it has been  
determined by a large number of its share-  
holders to form a permanent Company,  
under the same management and with  
increased Capital.

It is proposed to register the Company  
under the Limited Liability Ordinance,  
and the amount of the Capital having been  
fixed at Two Millions of Dollars, it is con-  
sidered that Insurers will be amply secured  
thereby, while at the same time each shareholder  
will know the extent of his individual  
liability. The capital proposed to be called  
will be made for the creation of an ample  
Reserve Fund, which, it is expected, in a very short time accumulates to an  
amount practically to give the fullest security  
both to Insured and Insurer, irrespec-  
tive of the unpaid Capital.

It is intended to anticipate the termina-  
tion of the Old Company, by dissolving it  
from and after the 1st December next, and  
measures are being taken for that purpose.

In anticipating a successful career for the  
New Company, it is only necessary to pre-  
sent to the public the results of the Old  
Company since its establishment in May  
1866, as exhibited by the following figures:

The total premiums collected  
from the 1st May 1866 to  
the present time, a period  
of only two years and five  
months, amount to \$304,727.72

The losses which have been  
paid within the same period  
have amounted to \$130,081.22  
and include the large sum of  
\$85,270 lost by the fire  
at Hongkong in Nov. 1867.

The amount now at the Credit  
of the Working Account,  
after paying all Expenses  
and Re-insurance to date,  
exceeds \$160,000.

These figures fully warrant the most  
sanguine expectations of success, and it is  
but reasonable to expect that, strengthened  
with larger Capital, the present undertaking  
cannot fail to prove at least as successful  
as the former one. The Old Company,  
when it entered the field, had to create a  
business for itself, but the New one, in  
taking over the outstanding risks and connec-  
tions of the Old Company, will at once  
receive a very large amount of premium,  
and enter on a profitable and organized  
business. Moreover, there is no doubt  
that the risk of fire in Hongkong has been  
greatly diminished by the Building Regula-  
tions now in force, and by the establish-  
ment of a Fire Brigade.

The following are the main features of  
the New Company:—

1. A first Call of \$100, to be paid upon  
each share on allotment, and a further  
Call of \$100 to be paid in Six Months;

all further Calls to be determined upon  
at General Meetings of the shareholders.

2. Interest at 12 per centum per annum to be  
in the first instance allowed on the paid  
up Capital, such Interest to be payable  
half-yearly, on 30th June, and 30th Decem-  
ber. The profits after deducting the  
interest are to be applied thus:—20 per  
cent. *pro rata*, amongst such of the share-  
holders as shall have contributed or in-  
fluenced business to the Company, and  
the remainder in forming a Reserve Fund

of \$250,000.

3. When such Reserve Fund shall have been  
recumulated, the payment of Inter-  
est ceases, and the profits to be ap-  
plied thus:—

4. A first Call of \$100, to be paid upon  
each share on allotment, and a further  
Call of \$100 to be paid in Six Months;

all further Calls to be determined upon  
at General Meetings of the shareholders.

5. Interest at 12 per centum per annum to be  
in the first instance allowed on the paid  
up Capital, such Interest to be payable  
half-yearly, on 30th June, and 30th Decem-  
ber. The profits after deducting the  
interest are to be applied thus:—20 per  
cent. *pro rata*, amongst such of the share-  
holders as shall have contributed or in-  
fluenced business to the Company, and  
the remainder in forming a Reserve Fund

of \$250,000.

6. The Funds of the Company to be depos-  
ited in Banks or in Government Securi-  
ties approved of by the Committee.

The Deed of Association may be inspected  
at the Office of the General Managers, or at  
the Office of Mr. HENRY C. CALDWELL, the  
Solicitor of the Company.

Hongkong, December 15, 1868. ja25

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day established myself as a  
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT, AVERAGE AD-  
JUSTER and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT,  
C. LANGDON DAVIES,  
Hongkong, July 1, 1868.

NOTICE.

FROM and after this date Mr. GEORGE F.  
BOWMAN will act as AGENT of the Pacific  
Mail Steamship Company at this Port.

S. L. PHELPS,  
Agent.  
Hongkong, August 15, 1868.

## NOTICES.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Com-  
pany are requested to furnish the Execut-  
ive with a list of Premises contributed  
by them up to the 31st October last, to  
afford the distribution of the 25 per cent.  
Profit reserved for the Contributors to the  
Company.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & CO.,  
General Agents.  
Hongkong, January 2, 1869. ja2

## NOTICES.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.

AMMERT, ATKINSON & CO. will  
sell by Public Auction on

TUESDAY,

the 12th January, 1869, at 2.30 P.M.,  
at his Sales Rooms, Commercial Bank  
Buildings, the balance of the property  
of the late W. GASKELL, Esq.

A choice collection of Japanese CURIOS,  
comprising—

Ivory, Bronze and Crystal Shirt Studs.

" " " Sleeve Charms.

" " " Scarf Pins.

Dressing Gowns, Fans, Pictures, To-  
bacco Pouches, Boxes, Saucers, Knives,

Lacquered Dishes, Cups, Crystal Ear-  
ings, Brooches, etc., etc.

A handsome Scarf Pin, Opal and Dia-  
monds.

Also,

A small collection of Japanese Bronzes,  
Crystals, Cabinets, Studs, Trays, Boxes,

Etc., Etc., Etc.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery  
in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.17.

ified that, under the authority of Warrant dated the 1st instant, or First-Class Army will, in future, be privileged in regard to addressed to them on affairs as are at present missioned Officers in the my Schoolmestresses will, my Schoolmasters of all now are) to the same card to their Letters, are unmissioned Officers and

F. W. MITCHELL,  
Postmaster General,  
Office,  
31, 1868.

notified for general in the Contract between the Mauritius and the Union, for the Conveyance between Ceylon and Mauritius and unmissioned, the correspondence will be forwarded from Mail for Aden, from its destination by tickets leaving Aden for the 23rd of each

has been made in the correspondence, ad-

nition with Natal and Cape is thus cut off, the those Colonies, unless arded by Private Ship, sent in the Mails for owing rates of Postage in advance, viz.—

..... 40 cents each 2 oz.  
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..... 10 " under 4  
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and 20 cents for every

Marseilles, 14 cents  
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nd 28 cents for every

F. W. MITCHELL,  
Postmaster General,  
Hongkong,  
1868.

DESPATCH,

Penang and Calcutta.—  
on, Wednesday, the

oy and Foochow.—Per-  
day, the 12th instant,

oy and Foochow.—Per-  
day, the 13th instant, at

VICES ON SUNDAYS  
NGKONG.

CATHEDRAL.—Morning, 11  
p. Afternoon 4 o'clock

Minister, Rev. D. B.  
ervice, II. A.M.; Even-

ISION CHAPEL.—(Ser-  
Morning 10 o'clock.—  
Afternoon 3 o'clock.

CATHEDRAL.—Welling-  
t. Raimondi, P. P.  
ing, at 6, 1st Mass;  
Mass with Sermon  
Last Mass with Ser-  
Rev. T. Borghignoli,  
Sermon in Chinese;  
Portuguese; 5, Bene-

ER'S CHAPEL.—Spring  
orning, at 7, Mass with  
the Rev. F. Yaw,  
Catholic Reformatory,  
B. Vigano, Service at

HOUSE.—Service in  
by Pastor E. Klitzke,  
half past ten A.M., in  
the Foundling House,

Evening Service, at  
Beach.

SYNAGOGUE.—Queen's  
ice at 4 P.M. every

TIONS.

January, 1869.

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January, 1869.

ner & Co.'s Premises  
Roads.)

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M. Dry. . . . . 624  
Web. . . . . 68  
num. . . . . 65  
over night. . . . . 60  
M. . . . . 30.322  
K. . . . . 30.242

PRINTING of every description exe-  
cuted at the "China Mail" Office  
with accuracy, neatness, punctuality,  
and at reasonable charges, by  
CHARLES A. SAINT.

PRICE 50 CENTS.

A TABLE showing the Proposed Move-  
ments of the Mail Steam Packets of  
the P. & O. Company for the Year 1869, as  
approved by Her Majesty's Postmaster  
General.

To be had at the China Mail Office,

Wyndham Street.

Hongkong, December 26, 1868.

NOTICE.—It is particularly requested that all communications relating to the general business of this paper be addressed to the Proprietor and in no case to individuals by name. Much delay and inconvenience in the transaction of business will thereby be avoided.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Our columns are open to all who wish to address the public on legitimate grounds, but we do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of our correspondents.

All communications addressed to this paper must be accompanied by the name of the sender, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

## THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JAN. 9, 1869.

MR. BURLINGAME'S RECEPTION. The reception of Mr. Burlingame by Her Majesty the Queen, as described by the correspondent of the N. Y. Herald, is so outrageously at variance with probability that we hesitate to give it full credence. Nothing but an ignorance of China, so great as to seriously interfere with the performance of his duties which are in progress. During this month also the discovery of Graphite (Black lead) mines at Chinkeung was recorded, but they seem to have attracted but little foreign attention. In social matters the commencement of an Episcopal church at Hankow, the departure for home of Mr. Winchester H. ... Consul at Shanghai, the death of Mr. Fitzroy, late Commissioner of Customs at that port, and the rumoured recall of Sir Rutherford Alcock, are the chief items. A large sea-going steamer was successfully built and launched at Shantung during this month. Rumours of difficulties in carrying on the Foochow Arsenal also served as matters of comment to the China press; as did also the discovery of a disgraceful traffic in Chinese girls for the worst purposes at San Francisco, the Pacific Mail S. Ship Company being innocently made the agents of their importation. The record of the month closed with the publication of a dispatch received by the commander of the U. S. ship "Wachusett," from the Corean authorities, at the instance of H. M. Minister, sending instructions to the Viceroy Tsing kwo fan to comply with our demands for satisfaction in the Yangtze affair, the arrival of H. M. S. "Rodney" at Shanghai was hailed with much pleasure as affording some better hope for obtaining it than that based on the known evasive character of Chinese diplomacy. Events proved that the belief of Tsing kwo fan's determination to resist as long as possible was founded on fact, and towards the last days of the month Mr. Medhurst, accompanied by H. M. shi s. Rodney, Ronald, Icaris and Slaney again proceeded up the river. Affairs were really getting serious; abusive & inflammatory placards against foreigners were being agitated, and outrages had within a short period been reported from Wuchang, Yangtze, Chinkiang, Kowkoang, Chefoo, Swatow and finally Formosa, and decisive action was imperatively necessary. In the latter island two English gentlemen were mobbed and ill-treated at a place called Banoo, and with difficulty escaped with their lives. For many months outrages against the missionaries in Formosa had been the subject of representation to the Peking authorities, but nothing had been done. This last outrage however, coupled with a more recent one, led to commendably energetic action which extorted tardy atonement, as we shall have to record subsequently.

AUGUST.—The publication of a protest from the Taotai of Shanghai to the Treaty consuls, requesting them to forbid foreigners from mining in China, led to the issue of notifications by them to that effect. Obviously ineffectual they were merely laughed at. A Chinese gunboat was launched from the Kiangnan arsenal, which foreigners then learned for the first time had achieved a remarkable success. Not only were all modern shipbuilding appliances to be found there, but the arsenals was successfully turning out Howitzers and Carbines, Engines and Boilers. Much astonishment was evoked at the publication of these particulars, which seem to have been correct.

In the River Han, H. M. gunboats "Bastard" and "Drake" did good service by destroying a piratical village and rooting out a nest of scoundrels who had long infested the neighbourhood in defiance of the Mandarins. An opposition steam-boat company was started on the Yangtze and the two existing companies lowered their freights to meet the increased competition.

In the early part of this month despatches were received by the Chambers of Commerce at Shanghai and Hongkong from Mr. Hart, Inspector General of Customs, in which he suggested direct communication between himself and these bodies upon mercantile questions, thus to a great extent taking such matters out of the hands of the Consul at the former port. An important case was heard at Shanghai before the U. S. Consul General, in which the non-binding nature of a security-chop, as held by the British authorities, was emphatically repudiated by the American Consul. Before the end of August news was despatched from Trenton stating in definite terms that the Nientz rebellion was suppressed and its leader, Chang Tseng-yu, killed. Although it is more than probable that the chronic "rebellion" will be long again breakout, this announcement may be received as concluding the notices of important rebel movements to hand for the past year.

Simultaneously with this announcement, important enough in its way, came news of what is now known as the "Yangtze Outrage," and which, as having caused a total change in the yielding policy which had hitherto distinguished British officials, deserves particular record. The natives of Yangtze, a river near Chinkiang, had gradually had their minds excited against foreigners generally, and missionaries more particularly, by the official and literary classes of that City and of Chinkeung itself. The vilest reports of their objects and proceedings were circulated, and emboldened by the successful course of opposition to foreigners pursued by the Taotai of Chinkeung, their menaces at length culminated in open violence. A mob of some 8,000 natives collected and broke into the houses of the missionaries inhabited by some eight persons, including ladies and children, and after breaking up the furniture set fire to the house, endeavouring to consume the inmates in the blaze. Fortunately they escaped with severe bruises and wounds more or less serious. From Wuchang (Hankow) came a similar report, though fortunately the outrage was perpetrated upon only one individual. The excitement caused by these occurrences became naturally the leading subject of conversation and journalistic comment, and strong measures were strenuously advocated on all sides.

SERIALIZED.—Mr. Medhurst, H. M.'s Consul at Shang-  
hai, decided on at once proceeding to Chinkeung to demand redress for the Chinese outrages. He had with him only H. M. S. "Rinaldo," and though he succeeded in getting the prefect to quell the disturbance, the unfortunate withdrawal of the "Rinaldo" to serve the same purpose of reference in future years.

## CHRONOLOGICAL RECORD OF EVENTS IN CHINA DURING 1868.

(Continued.)

JULY.—Nothing of very great interest transpired in the early part of the half year which has become memorable in the local annals of many places in China. Rumours scarcely worth noticing at the time, and certainly not worthy of record, in anything beyond a local paragraph at the moment, abounded among the general tone of the Chinese in the neighbourhood of the Yangtze was defiant and insolent in the extreme, and a forcible comment on the misleading nature of Mr. Burlingame's speeches, in which he asserted that China "invited us to plant the shining cross" in this empire, was afforded by the blasphemous proclamations posted at Chinkeung and the vicinity in which our Savion was termed "the Beast Jesus" whose "venom" had spread to

just at the critical moment, left him without power to enforce apology or compensation of any sort, both being contemptuously refused by the Chinese. He therefore returned to Shanghai, and it was not until the following month that he was able to again return, backed by a strong naval force, to compel the satisfaction demanded. His subsequent proceedings will be found narrated in the order of their occurrence. Meantime, the general tone of the Chinese in the neighbourhood of the Yangtze was defiant and insolent in the extreme, and a forcible comment on the misleading nature of Mr. Burlingame's speeches, in which he asserted that China "invited us to plant the shining cross" in this empire, was afforded by the blasphemous proclamations posted at Chinkeung and the vicinity in which our Savion was termed "the Beast Jesus" whose "venom" had spread to

Chinkeung, the rebels being headed by an ex-General who, to avoid being degraded, raised the standard of insurrection.

A Russian schooner, the "Tuz," was arrested by the Chinese for smuggling, and the crew sent to the Hau's gal— the first instance for some time of direct exercise of authority by the Chinese. The French during this month gave up their naval depôt at Wusung, Yokohama being selected as their future naval head-quarters.

A noticeable event recorded in the construction of a torpedo at Nanking, which successfully blew up a junk at a distance of two miles. In business matters the rapid improvement in the settlement at Chefoo favourable trade reports from Formosa and the intended opening during 1869 of three new ports—Nan-king, Win-chow and Lien-chow—were the chief topics of interest. The grand canal was surveyed for 60 miles Northward of the Yangtze, and found to be excessively shallow. The record of the month closes with the issue of new pilotage regulations by H. M. Minister, the dedication of the first Protestant church at Hankow, and the death of Mr. T. P. Meadows, H. M.'s Consul at Newchwang, and a celebrated Chinese and general scholar.

The issue of new pilotage regulations by the Governor of Macao, and the prohibition of coolie emigration to Peru, peculiarly distinguished this month in the local annals of that Peninsula. As we have previously said, however, we reserve a notice of the events which the past year has witnessed in that Colony for our local summary of events.

SEPTEMBER.

But little remains to note during the remainder of the year. The gold diggings in Shantung were found to yield rich ores other than gold but, as with that metal, the paying quality of the mines is still uncertain. A memoir was presented by certain Chinese British subjects at H. M. Consulate, Shanghai, to be forwarded to Sir R. Alcock, praying him to rescind his notification respecting their dress—with what success remains to be seen. The leading firm at Foochow drew up a notification upon frauds in the Tea trade, and requested H. M. Consul to use his influence with the Chinese authorities to get the master officially noticed.

At the date of writing we are hardly in possession of accounts which enable us to complete the record of the year. Much took place as recently must of necessity remain unknown to the public.

So far as we know, however, but little of importance in a political way, occurred during the last few weeks of the year. In closing our brief review, we cannot but congratulate our readers that events forced upon our officials a decisive line of policy, the effects of which will probably be the maintenance of peaceful relations with the Chinese for some time to come.

OCTOBER.

Although the energetic representation made to Peking resulted in the Chinese authorities, at the instance of H. M. Minister, sending instructions to the Viceroy Tsing kwo fan to comply with our demands for satisfaction in the Yangtze affair, the arrival of H. M. S. "Rodney" at Shanghai was hailed with much pleasure as affording some better hope for obtaining it than that based on the known evasive character of Chinese diplomacy. Events proved that the belief of Tsing kwo fan's determination to resist as long as possible was founded on fact, and towards the last days of the month Mr. Medhurst, accompanied by H. M. shi s. Rodney, Ronald, Icaris and Slaney again proceeded up the river. Affairs were really getting serious; abusive & inflammatory placards against foreigners were being agitated, and outrages had within a short period been reported from Wuchang, Yangtze, Chinkiang, Kowkoang, Chefoo, Swatow and finally Formosa, and decisive action was imperatively necessary. In the latter island two English gentlemen were mobbed and ill-treated at a place called Banoo, and with difficulty escaped with their lives. For many months outrages against the missionaries in Formosa had been the subject of representation to the Peking authorities, but nothing had been done. This last outrage however, coupled with a more recent one, led to commendably energetic action which extorted tardy atonement, as we shall have to record subsequently.

BUT few other events occurred during this month to merit notice; the local journals were almost entirely filled with accounts of, and articles on, the disturbances above briefly noted. The "Aja" was safely raised from her muddy bed in the Wangpu river. Fresh rumours were circulated as to the intended shutting up of the Foochow Arsenal, based we believe upon some remarks dropped by the Viceroy of the Province. In business matters the declaration of an interim dividend by the N. G. Insurance Company at the rate of taels per share was the most important.

NOVEMBER.

On 6th November H. M. Ships "Rodney," "Rinaldo," "Icaris" and "Slaney" anchored off Chinkeung, from which place they proceeded to Nanking, and Mr. Medhurst thus properly appointed was able to insist on the due recognition of the terms he dictated.

The Viceroy Tsing kwo fan yielded unconditionally but the account of the interview between him and his brother officials, and the British Consul and Naval officers, shows the hard struggle which he underwent in giving way to a force he could not resist.

He was especially proud of the new gunboat built by native artificers at the Chinese Arsenal of Kiangnan, of which he was, if not the projector, at least one of the chief supporters; and when informed that this vessel would be taken possession of by the British as security for the due fulfilment of his promises, the haughty spirit of the man, who is perhaps the most patriotic Chinese official of the day, received a blow which he had not deemed it possible we should inflict.

It is hardly possible to overrate the importance of this step thus successfully taken by Mr. Medhurst and the Naval authorities, as it affected not merely the officials who are usually the representatives of and supporters for their countrymen but the "literati" from which class the actual offenders came. The public seizure of the gunboat, the erection of apologetic tablets of stone at various points of the city, and the parades of troops which the naval command did very rightly hold, indelibly impressed the native mind with the fact that China had been worsted in an attempt to outrage foreign lives and property.

But while these events were transpiring in Central China, fresh cause for exploitation, and eventually armed interference, was afforded in Formosa. For a long time outrages upon foreigners resident in that Island had been constant and unchecked, and while our officials were even settling the last difficulty, a fresh case was reported.

The house of a Medical Missionary, Dr. Maxwell, was attacked and looted by a mob incited by the mandarins, and he and his wife saved their lives with difficulty. All remonstrance having been found unavailing, the long outstanding score with the authorities of Formosa was on the 25th November cleared off. On that day, H. M. S. "Algerine" captured the village of Anping, blew up Fort Zeelandia, captured some 160 cannon and 11,000 stand of arms, about 50 Chinese being killed and wounded with no loss on our side. As at Nanking no further excuses were made for the non-performance of obligations imposed, not merely by

Treaty, but by the common obligations of humanity and fair dealing. Our demands were complied with in full, and some guarantees obtained for future protection to foreigners, the native officials being degraded and a heavy indemnity exacted.

Compared with these events the other occurrences of the month were unimportant. But many are noted which are far from uninteresting. Fresh anti-Christian proclamations appeared in various parts of the interior. Serious disturbances again broke out in Ahui, the rebels being headed by an ex-General who, to avoid being degraded, raised the standard of insurrection.

Nothing of very great interest transpired in the early part of the half year which has become memorable in the local annals of many places in China. Rumours scarcely worth noticing at the time, and certainly not worthy of record, in anything beyond a local paragraph at the moment, abounded among the general tone of the Chinese in the neighbourhood of the Yangtze was defiant and insolent in the extreme, and a forcible comment on the misleading nature of Mr. Burlingame's speeches, in which he asserted that China "invited us to plant the shining cross" in this empire, was afforded by the blasphemous proclamations posted at Chinkeung and the vicinity in which our Savion was termed "the Beast Jesus" whose "venom" had spread to

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## THE LEGEND OF HUNG CHENG

CHOW.  
A correspondent of *Notes and Queries on China* for December, supplies the following interesting article:

There is a saying among the Chinese that during the triennial examination held at the provincial city of Fokien there came two candidates at the close of the reign of Tung-ching named Hung Cheng Chow and Hung Tao Chow from Tsauchow (Chin Chew) and entered the hall. According to rule a master of the names was called in the morning at 4 o'clock until the afternoon of next day. Before going to the cell assigned to them, a strange phenomenon occurred which was observed by the official superintendent at the time in the appearance of a pair of lanterns bearing the inscription of the four characters "Kai Kw, Kung Chen" leading and giving light to Hung Cheng Chow in his progress. This event quite astonished the superintendent, who kept it in mind to see what might be the result.

Immediately after Hung Cheng Chow went to his cell, a gust of wind suddenly rushed forth and blew away the two flags that were attached to the flagstaff in front of the hall, and which respectively had the character of flying dragon and rising phoenix; that of the dragon soon came and stood right in front of Hung Cheng Chow's cell, and that of the phoenix went in the same way to the cell of Huang Tao Chow. At last both were successful, they took their journey to the metropolitain city examination at Pekin, where they were both again successful.

In process of time Hung Cheng Chow found grace in the eyes of the Emperor, who regarded him as his brother, raised him to the office of the president of the Board of War, and after wards sent him to take command of Shan Hai Kwan to keep off the aggressive Manchus. For want of provisions his army was dispersed, and soon after he was surrounded and taken prisoner in a state of confusion. He was reported as dead in battle, and a temple was built by Tung-ching's order in honor of his name, in spite of his submission.

It was the intention of Hung Cheng Chow not to submit at first, and he was willing to die of hunger, eating nothing at all; but after some days he became excessively thirsty and was compelled to drink the water from the drains in the house where he was confined. This matter was soon brought to the knowledge of the Manchu ruler, who took a fancy to him, and ordered some ginseng water to be thrown into the drains, which were again drunk from by him; and with the strength of the ginseng water he was saved.

Hung Cheng Chow had no idea at the time that he was so saved, and felt so authorized at his marvellous life that he concluded that it was the wish of Heaven he was not to die, and therefore willingly submitted to the Manchu ruler, who soon promoted him to a high post. He became the "K'ai Kw Kung Chen," that is to say, a statesman famous by the foundation of an empire, of the first grade in the present dynasty.

Soon after the expulsion of Li Hwang from Pekin, Hung Cheng Chow was entrusted with power to frame laws for the new regime and amongst other things laid down, in favor of the Chinese, the following rules:

1.—No Chinese ladies to be allowed to enter as members of the Court.

2.—The living Chinese to become Manchu subjects; to return to the Ming after death.

3.—No Manchus to compete for the first degree of literary examination.

In order to bring the matter to a clear understanding I may as well put down the Chinese characters, leaving my readers to choose their own idea concerning them. Hung Cheng Chow soon after this obtained leave to visit his family. On his arrival the members of the house would not admit him, and a barricade was made to prevent his coming in. On his urgent solicitation his mother came and stood inside the barricade, when she said to him, "You are not my son, for he died in battle." His wife came next and said "You are not my husband for he wore the Ming costume." His son came last and said "You are not my father for he had not his head shaved." At even after his explanation he was not admitted; and in order to avoid disgrace the family set fire to the house and perished.

Now I may as well conclude the story of Huang Tao-ho how, for he had become one of the faithful servants of the Ming, and when Huangwu was at Fokien, he received orders to strike against the Manchus and perish in the struggle. For this act he was honored with a tablet in the temple of Confucius by order of Lung-wu, the nephew of Tung-ching, while at Fokien.

I have noticed that the Chinese after death are clothed in the Ming dress, similar almost to that worn at home in the temples; and it is a well-known fact that the present dynasty conformed to the three rules stated above. As to the promotion of Hung Cheng Chow to the office of the President of the Board of War, and his subsequent departure for San-Hai Kwan, and also the expulsion of Li Chwang, these statements are well founded on facts, so far as I can ascertain; but I fail to discover the other part of the statements. Under these circumstances I would like to be informed if any book could be found concerning the matter. I would also be glad to know if any readers could throw some light on the subject.

Another correspondent, speaking of the Chinese Salutation Dance and Amateurs Atoz says:

In the course of making some inquiries, the result of which is separately given, I have come across two noteworthy facts in connection with the Chinese drama. The curious posturing which is sometimes seen abruptly intervening in the course of a play represents a dance of salutation to visitors of distinction on their entering the theatre, and is called "tiao kie kien" 跳加官. It: "dancing [to express the wish of] protection." When Mandarins, for instance, invite a select circle of officials, to a theatrical feast, the performance is interrupted by this dance as each guest arrives.

It is, probably, by no means generally known, that amateur acting flourishes in China, no less than in Western lands. Young men pursuing their studies, particularly the sons of wealthy families such as those of the Canton Hong merchants, frequently associate themselves in a corps d'armes, and go to great expense in getting up performances. These companies are entitled *shao pei* 少師班. They are not considered by any means conducive to morality or good conduct.

We also append the following note relating to—

LIFE BOAT IN CHINA.—(No. 10, vol. 2, page 152.)—The following brief notes gained from personal observation and native sources may interest the quiet *Athenaeum*. Life boat institutions 救生會 are still kept up on the Yangtze, and render considerable service. At this port there are three societies: one at Silver Island, one near Golden Island, and a third on the North bank 七濠口. The two former are under the management of a paid officer selected by the society but appointed by the Prefect of Chinkiang; the latter similarly by the Prefect of Yang-chow. These societies I am told possess 22 boats, large and small, chiefly hired, some of which are distinguished by being painted red, all having their occupation and station painted on their quarter and flags. It is their duty to assist any boat in distress; and for saving a man's life they are rewarded with 200 cash; for picking up a corpse 500 cash, 250 of which is paid to the boat, the balance being used to defray burial expenses when the body is unclaimed. The crews of the Chinkiang (Golden Island) boats get no wages, but are allowed to make use of the boats in ferrying passengers and goods across the river. In this way they make a good deal of money, as their boats are safer and can cross the rivers when others would not venture out. The large boats of the Silver Island Institution get an allowance of 1320 cash a day, the smaller ones but 450, neither being permitted to trade. These societies, like many at home, are generally supported by charity; but the Wood Tax office collects in addition to its tariff dues one per cent for these societies. An account of receipts and disbursements is rendered monthly to the perfect by the superintendent and when subscriptions fail to support the institution on the North Bank, the Salt Commissioner assists it with funds from his office. As the societies merely charter the boats, and the reverend gentleman's comments on some of the peculiarities of our "institutions" are quite instructive.

At breakfast I mentioned the circumstances to an American, who inquired what had led me to such a remark. His remark was peculiar: "Oh, you Britshers—you've no intellect!" "Indeed?" said I, "pray, sir, what do you mean?" "Why, in your country there would have been a lamp and a rail!" "Just so," I answered, "and that, I think, is a proof that we have intellects." "You don't see what I mean; you don't use your intellects. Why, if such a thing were to happen in your country, I guess you'd bring an action against the man who left the road like that. You'll get no damages in this country. I tell you. In your country, if a man asks me to go down a mine with him, I go at once without question. But if asked to do so here I first look at the basket, and the rope and the engine, and see that all's right before I trust my life to him. In your country they take care of you without your having to take care of yourself. In this country you must use your intellect, sir! Take my advice—use your intellect!"

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